

And he took them in his arms and blessed them, saying: "Bless little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Brightly the sun looked down on the glad earth, That, smiling in its warm and radiant light, Seemed like a home for angels. Well it might, With the blue waters sparkling in the rays Of golden sunshine, like the thrilling flash Of human eyes, when the glad spirit undisciplined Overflows the quivering lids.

With the broad fields, Wreathed in the mist of summer's loveliness, Ethereal vesture, wrought of light and air, Perfumed with incense from a thousand climes. The very birds were silent, as if joy Too deep for words, now mocked their sweetest notes;

And nature, in her stillness ever eloquent, Entranced seemed listening to the voice of heaven.

The restless heart of man in union Best with the pulses of the outer life. An eager crowd stood hushed to reverent awe, With Jesus in the midst! The stormy passions of the human soul Were lulled to calmness more than natural, And from the haughtiest to the lowliest there All gave instinctive homage to the one, Who bore so nobly in his humble guise, The visible impress of divinity. They had heard of hours his thrilling tones, And still they listened; while the earnest eye And changeful countenance portrayed how well The new and God-like doctrine that he taught, Awakened the better feelings of each heart. Manhood and youth, in energy and hope, Felt the strange influence that swayed their minds.

With every movement of his voice or will. And woman, too, was there with gentle trust, And overflowing love, for now are brought The little ones, that he for them may pray, And with his blessing, bless them. The friends who nearest to the Master sat, Who owned him Lord, and feared his royal power,

Said, Take them from him; lo, he is a king! Then with a look that silenced human pride, He opened wide his arms, and in the love Infinite and pure, of his great, perfect soul, He drew them to his breast; and while they gazed

In innocent wonder at the glorious eyes Bent tenderly upon them, he, the Savior, spoke: "Bless the little ones to come to me, Of such my Father's holy kingdom is. Not with the vain and gorgeous pomp of earth, But in the higher majesty of love, Conqueror of sin and pride, he ruled the spirit, By mercy, gentleness, humility, And taught his followers as he teaches us, That God's dear love enfolds the weakest ones, His tender care is over all his works, His presence wins the pure in heart abides. Blessed be his name forevermore, For love is crowned, and man is saved through love!"

ROSALIE H. STICKLAND.
Hastings, N. Y.

THE LITTLE MOUNTAIN GUIDE.

Way up in New Hampshire, among the great big mountains, there stands a little rough unpainted cottage, that is built right out on the edge of a high ledge of rocks. When the wind blows, it seems as if the little house would rock over, and go tumbling down, down into the gully below.

But if you were to tell that to Susan Gordon, who lives there with her mother, she would laugh at you. For Susan was born and bred in that wild, and lonesome place, and she loves the rough rocks, covered with lichens, and the scraggy pines, that grow almost horizontally from the cracks and crevices, and hang down over the gully.

Yes, Susan Gordon loved her birth-place, and all its surroundings. There was not a precipice, but what she had climbed, not a cascade, nor a chasm, nor a mountain cave, but she could guide you to.

Susan was a delicate-looking child, and that is all that could be said about her, except that she had long locks of light hair, that, not being kept very well brushed, were almost always in her eyes, and that she limped slightly when she walked.

In the summer when the mountains swarmed with sight-seers, Susan was in the greatest demand. She could hire herself out at almost any price for a guide. The way she skipped along, from rock to rock, and swung herself down, and helped herself up, by means of her little mountain staff, made out of ash, with a spike in the bottom, always astonished those who saw her for the first time.

"Who is she? How does she dare! And see, she is lame, too!" strangers would say, watching her in wonder.

Then, almost always, there would be some one who would answer:

"Go to Uncle Ben, if you want to know about her. It's a story worth hearing, too, I can tell you."

And Uncle Ben, who was never known to be guilty of wearing a coat, nor of being found without a pipe in his mouth, was always ready to go over this story of Susan Gordon.

"Wal, he would say, 'I'll begin at the beginnin'.' When that he cit was on-ly knee-high to a toad, she could scramble with the best of 'em. She could climb like a cat, and her head was steady as a house-top. Afraid I? She wasn't a-fraid of nothin', and she got to be a great pet amongst all hands, and famous for knowing every stick and stone anywhere round the mountains."

"Wal, it's high on to five years since the thing happened. I had been threshing pretty lively all that day, and I was clean beat out by night, when Miss Gordon—that was Susan's mother, she came running into the house like mad."

"Says she, 'Aint Susan here?'"

"Says I, 'She aint. For the Lord's sake'—for the poor woman's knees began to knock together, and she looked ghostly in the face—for the Lord's sake, 'says I, 'what's to pay?'"

"Uncle Ben styles," says Miss Gordon, "nobody in the village has seen Susan to-day. I do not know what has become of her; she was never away so late before."

"Cheer up," says I; "she'll be back soon, all right. There's no such thing as her losing her way."

"I know that," says she. "It aint that I'm afraid of; it's the bears."

"The last word came out with a scream,

The Deaf-Blind's Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."--CICERO.

VOLUME IV.

MEXICO, N. Y. THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875.

NUMBER 16.

Pilgrim's Progress.

MILE STONES IN HIS JOURNEY FROM 1620 TO THE PRESENT NEW YEAR.

1620.—Lands on Plymouth Rock, and sets up for himself.

1621.—Keeps Thanksgiving—in no danger of over-eating.

1622.—Builds a Meeting House.

1623.—Proclaims a Fast Day.

1628.—Cuts down a May Pole at Merry Mount, as a rebuke to vain recreations.

1635.—Is crowded for accommodations, and stakes out a new farm at Connecticut.

1637.—Makes war on the Antinomians, and Pequot Indians, and whips both.

1638.—Starts a College.

1640.—Sets up a Printing Press.

1643.—Goes into a Confederacy—The first Colonial Congress.

1648.—Lays down the Cambridge Platform. Hangs a witch.

1649.—Sets his face against the unchristian custom of wearing long hair, "a thing uncivil and uncomely."

1651.—Is rebuked for "intolerable excess and bravery in apparel," and is forbidden to wear gold and silver lace, or other such gewgaws.

1652.—Coins Pine Tree Shillings, and makes the business profitable.

1653.—Prints a Bible for the Indians.

1680.—Buys a "hang-up" Clock, and occasionally carries a silver watch that helps him guess the time of day. About this period learns to use Forks, at table; a new fashion.

1692.—Is scared by witches again, at Salem; but gets the better of them.

1702.—Founds another College, which at last settles down at New Haven.

1704.—Prints his first Newspaper, in Boston.

1705.—Tastes Coffee, as a luxury, and at his own table.

1708.—Constructs another Platform—this time at Saybrook.

1710.—Begins to sip Tea—very sparingly.

1711.—Puts a letter in his first Post Office.

1720.—Eats a Potato, and takes one home to plant in his garden as a curiosity.

1721.—Is inoculated for the Small Pox not without grave remonstrances from the orthodox.

1721.—Sings the first hymn, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heav'n," to sing by note on Sundays, thereby encountering much opposition and opening a ten years' quarrel.

1740.—Manufactures tinned ware, and starts the first Tin Peddler on his travels.

1742.—Sees Faneuil Hall built. The Cradle of Liberty is ready to be rocked.

1745.—Builds an organ; but does not allow it to be played in the Meeting House.

1750.—Buys a bushel of potatoes for winter's use—all his friends wondering what he will do with so many.

1755.—Puts up a Franklin Stove in the best room, and tries one of the newly invented Lightning Rods.

1760.—About this time begins to wear a collar to his shirt. When he can afford it, takes his wife to meeting in a chaise instead of on a pillow, as heretofore.

1765.—Shows his dislike to Stamped Paper, and joins the "Sons of Liberty."

1768.—Tries his hand at Type Foundry—not yet successfully—in Connecticut.

1770.—Buys a home-made wooden clock.

1773.—Waters his Tea, in Boston harbor. Plants Liberty Trees, wherever he finds good soil.

1774.—Lights Boston streets with Oil Lamps, a novelty (though "New Lights" have been plenty for some years.)

1776.—Brother Jonathan—as he begins to be called in the family—declares himself Free and Independent.

1780.—Buys an "Unbrillo," for Sundays; and whenever he shows it, is laughed at for his effeminacy.

1791.—Starts a Cotton Spinning Factory.

1792.—Has been raising Silk Worms in Connecticut; and now gives his minister (not his wife) a home-made silk gown. Buys a carpet for the middle of the parlor floor.

1793.—Invents the Cotton Gin, and thereby trebles the value of Southern plantations.

1795—1800.—Wears Pantaloon occasionally, but not when in full dress. Begins to use plates on the breakfast and tea table.

1802.—Has the boys and girls vaccinated.

1806.—Tries to burn a piece of Hard Coal from Philadelphia.—A failure.

1807.—Sees a boat go by steam on the Hudson.

1815.—Holds a little Convention at Hartford, but doesn't propose to dissolve the Union. Buys one of Terry's patent "Shell Clocks," for \$36, and regulates his watch by it.

1816.—Sets up a Stove in the Meeting House, and builds a fire in it for Sunday; an innovation which is stoutly resisted by many.

1817.—Begins to run a Steam-boat on Long Island Sound, and—after making his will—takes passage on it to New York.

A Husband's Mistake.

The severe lesson a Pittsburg man lately received from his wife, is thus set forth by the Commercial of that city:

"The husband had been in the habit of staying out late at night, and on the evening in question, at about half past eleven o'clock, he was standing in front of an Alderman's, in company with some friends, including the magistrate. A woman closely veiled came along, apparently under the influence of liquor. The husband referred to, proposed that she be arrested and tried at once. The party took up the suggestion, with the idea that there was fun ahead, and the Alderman's office was at once opened, lit up, and the woman brought in. The case was called, and the friends stood around to hear the trial. He who had suggested the arrest and the trial, was forward in the progress of the case, and desiring a view of the face of the female, rudely lifted her veil. His astonishment and mortification may be imagined when he discovered that it was his wife! There was a sudden dispersment of friends. The wife had been seeking her wandering husband, and had taught him and his friends a lesson, that they will not soon forget."

Intrepid Jews.

Since the time of Daniel braving the den of lions to which despotism had doomed him for his religion, and his three friends fearlessly encountering the sevenfold heated furnace, conscientious Jews have ever been noted for their invincible intrepidity and perseverance, though not for similar manifestations of divine favor and protection. On a late occasion the Emperor of Russia was reviewing his fleet, when two sailors particularly attracted his attention, both by the precision with which they performed several difficult manœuvres, and by the agility and daring which they displayed. The Emperor was so much pleased that he immediately promoted one to be a captain and the other he appointed lieutenant on the spot. The men, however, were Jews and there is an ukase forbidding Jews to wear an epaulet. The admiral of the fleet, who stood by, knowing that they were Jews, stated the difficulty to his Imperial Majesty, "Pshaw," said he, "the least they shall immediately embrace the Greek religion, of course." When this determination was communicated to the two young men, knowing that remonstrance would be vain, they requested the Emperor's permission to exhibit still more of their manœuvres, as he had not seen all they could do. This being granted, they ascended the topmast, embraced, and locked in each other's arms, threw themselves into the sea and disappeared for ever.

A Wise Ant.

A gentleman of Cambridge one day observed an ant dragging about what, with respect to the creature's strength, might be called a log of timber. Others were severally employed, each in its own way. Presently the ant in question came to an ascent, when the weight of the wood seemed for a while to overpower him. He did not remain long perplexed with it, for three or four others observing his dilemma, came behind and pushed it up. As soon, however, as he got it on level ground, they left it to his care and went to their own work. The piece he was drawing was considerably thicker at one end than the other. This soon threw the poor fellow into fresh difficulty; he unhappily dragged it between two bits of wood. After several fruitless efforts, finding it would not go through, he adopted the mode that a man in similar circumstances would have taken; he came behind it, pulled it back and turned it on its edge, when, running again to the other end, it passed through without difficulty.

PAT'S ECONOMY.—He was an Irishman, and took the obviously economical view of the subject. It was on the train from New York to New Haven. The conductor on reaching him said, with brevity and blandness, "Ticket?"

"Well, bogorra," answered the Irish party, "I guess I've made a bit of a mistake. I wanted to go to Easthampton, Massachusetts, and I have bought a ticket for Easthampton, Connecticut."

"Why didn't you buy the right ticket?" said the conductor.

"Well, I saw the two of them, but the one to Easthampton, Connecticut, was the cheapest, and so I bought that one."

It was cheaper by \$1.05, but yet conductor squeezed it out of Patrick.—*Harper's Magazine.*

An old colored lady is reported to have said in the experience meeting: "Whenever I go on a journey I always begin to pack my trunk a long ways ahead, and I packs a little every day. Den I see sure dat when the whistle blows I'll be ready. And just so I tries to do a little every day to get ready for de good world, so dat when Gabriel blows de big trumpet I may have my trunk ready to get right on de train."

An Old Lady's Lecture on Hasty Marriage.

Laws-a-massy! When I was young 'twas different then. Why, when folks was going to get married, they took time and meditated upon it, and kinder studied each other out, and reflected and considered, and when they did get married—married from toe to toe—they expected to stay married; there warn't no talk of divorces then. They knew beforehand that they was to "hev and to hold" till grim death, and most usually did. But now a young fellow sees a pretty girl, and asks her to marry him just as he'd ask her to take a walk, and she's ready—"Yes, sir, and thank ye, too,"—and they go and get married with no more realizing sense of their responsibility than Cock Robin when he twitters to Jenny Wren. Well, pretty soon they go at it—she finds she don't like tobacco smoke and he don't like a wife that can't do anything but frizzle her hair—so it goes from bad to worse, until at last they sue for a divorce. And they'll get it, too. For what? Why, for uncomfartibility of temper. Oh, laws-a-massy! Soul's sake! Now, did you ever! Uncomfartibility of temper. Oh, Lordly.

"Incompatibility of temper, Mrs. Hutchinson," the listener suggested.

"Yes, I know it; I said so; uncomfartibility of temper—them's the words that does it. Well, is there not always uncomfartibility of temper in every family, and allers has been, and allers will be? Only in good old times they used to screw it down and keep it under; and you see they managed to get along without none of your divorce."

Don't forget to say "good morning!" Say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your schoolmates, your teachers—and say it cheerfully and with a smile; it will do you good—do your friends good. There's a kind of inspiration in every good morning, heartily and smilingly spoken, that helps to make hope fresher and work lighter.

The late Edward Everett condensed into a single brief paragraph his estimate of what constituted a good education. Here it is: To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat legible hand and be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to dispose of at once, with accuracy, every question of figures which comes up in practice—I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write puregrammatical English, I call this an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are hopeless without them. They are the foundation, and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little geography, and all other ologies and ophies, are ostentatious rubbish.

A series of valuable observations on the solar radiation in Great Britain has been made during the past five years by Mr. E. W. Stevenson, and a summary of the results is now being published in the power of the sun's rays in land and on the sea-shore. Near the ocean their power seems to be diminished by the excess of vapor in the atmosphere.

Some years ago, Mr. J. A. Alcorn, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., found a peculiar looking stone in his gravel bank. He has lately had it examined by jewellers, who pronounce it a diamond in the rough. It is as large as a cherry, and is worth a small fortune.

An exchange says that while many people do not like the spring freshets, the bridges are quite carried away with them.

It is now safe to give your Arctic overshoes to the poor.

High living for hard times—rooms in the attic.

The following is Governor Tilden's Commission to investigate the Canal frauds: John Bigelow, of Orange county; Daniel Magone, jr., of St. Lawrence, Alexander E. Morr, of Kings, and John D. Van Buren, jr., of New York.

Jacob P. Swain, of Bronxville, N. Y., has presented to the town of Concord, Mass., for exhibition at the approaching Centennial anniversary, an anvil used in that town for the forging of arms for the patriots one hundred years ago; also the scissors with which were cut the first cartridges for the patriot army.

Mr. W. H. Donaldson is arranging for a balloon trip from New York to London in the autumn, four gentlemen providing \$40,000 for the expenses, and paying him \$20,000 if he reaches London within 48 hours, or \$10,000 if it takes 72 hours.

The Commissioner of Patents reports that in 1874 there were 21,602 applications for patents, of which 13,599, were issued.

During 1874, 280,814 immigrants arrived at the different ports of the United States, of whom 91,084 were from the British Empire and 56,927 from Germany.

A Roman Catholic priest in Troy makes frequent rounds of the saloons in his parish, to see if any of his congregation are drunkards.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
PORT LEWIS SELINBY, Associate Editor.
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875

Erratum.

In our last number, in the sentence "give Michigan a good deal of misrepresentation, give should read *see*."

Prospects for the Deaf in New Jersey.

They are rather gloomy, we should say. A day or two before the adjournment of the New Jersey Legislature, the bill appropriating \$300,000 from the school fund for the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings in aid of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and feeble-minded, came up in the Senate, and after a good deal of debate, in which wise talk concerning the "inviolability of the school fund" was plenty, the bill was by vote of 15 to 5 ordered to a third reading. The next day it was sent down to the lower house where debate began afresh. Spurred on no doubt, by editorial comments in the daily papers, a strong opposition was maintained. The general intent of the bill was not opposed, but many refused to consider it educational in its nature, and therefore defended encroachments on the school fund for "maintaining unfortunates in asylums." A feeble argument now and then was heard on the educational question, contending that the deaf-mutes were not, as was evidently not well posted on deaf-mute affairs or they might have saved, at least, this clause of the bill. It was defeated, the vote standing 29 to 30.

The next day there was a joint session of both houses, and after working like beavers, they adjourned *sine die* at noon. In such reports of the proceedings as we have been able to obtain, we find nothing concerning the bill affecting the institution for the deaf and dumb. We fear that in the general hurry incident to the closing hours, it was left where it had fallen and no effort made to bring it back to life. There is a small probability that something new was drafted in time and passed. If so, it will come to light soon. Otherwise there will be another year of waiting.

In connection with this subject, we would ask the reader to note these remarkable words from the Newark Daily Advertiser:

The care of the deaf, dumb and blind, and of those of feeble mind is a duty of the State widely separated from that of the education of its children for participation in the active work of government. It is more charitable than educational. It affects only a limited class of and many of those are the children of wealthy parents. At present the State supports all the indigent of deaf, dumb, blind and feeble-minded in asylums in other States and no suffering has yet accrued to them. It may be well, we think it is, to have an asylum here for these unhappy ones, but let it be done as an absolute charity and not at the expense of our School Fund.

We have not a very high regard for the school in which such reasoning as this is taught. With respect to the deaf and dumb, we deny that the duty of the State to them is the opposite of educational, and as to many of them being the children of wealthy parents we would like to know how many the editor supposes can be called rich? Statistics might surprise him, in this and in every other regard. It is true that New Jersey supports her deaf in institutions in other States, and pays a round sum annually for it too—so much capital taken from the State—and does it come from the school fund, which has so suddenly become sacred? In thus sending away a portion of her deaf, has New Jersey ever considered how many she retains to grow up in ignorance at home? Statistics again will be handy.

"It may be well," remarks the Advertiser, "to have an asylum here for these unhappy ones, but let it be done as an absolute charity." Has the editor ever

considered why the New Jersey deaf are unhappy? It is lack of education, which makes the deaf unhappy, as true as the same want would make anybody else so. Nor is it an asylum that it wanted, but a place of education—education in its broadest sense. The deaf-mute of New Jersey wants the same school privileges as the editor of the Advertiser enjoyed while a boy, or which his sons and daughters now possess; so that if his natural gifts allow, he can, like him, be an editor some day, or, failing in this, become at least a useful and productive citizen and able to pay for and read the Advertiser. The hearing child of New Jersey has a free school to attend at will, but owing to physical drawbacks the deaf-mute cannot advantageously receive instruction in the same building, and even to master the rudiments he must have a school of his own—but why deny it him? Or, when hinted at, why speak of "asylums," and "absolute charities?" Cannot the deaf-mute be educated as readily as other children? The sole difference is one of method, but it is schooling all the same. There is no "wide separation," and nothing in the education of the deaf to which the school fund can not apply.

It strikes us, in reviewing these arguments of the editor of the Advertiser, that his range of vision in deaf-mute affairs, is exceedingly limited. New Jersey is an old State, and having no institution, it is not surprising that so much ignorance should prevail; and we must conclude that an institution is imperatively needed to educate not only New Jersey's deaf, but also her editors, up to the times.

Personal.

The Rev. THOMAS B. BERRY, of Albany, N. Y., has removed to Granville, N. Y., and entered on his duties as rector of Trinity Church there. We understand that he is delighted with the place and people, and expects to be settled down into a regular country parson. On the night of the 14th inst., he was presented with a daughter; it being the second child in the family. The little Miss makes herself quite at home in Granville and will no doubt be excellent company for her little bright, curly-haired brother.

We extend our unfeigned congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Berry upon this happy event that has befallen them.

The Itinerizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: The Itinerizer.

On Monday, the 24th of March last, a variety of interesting exercises took place in the Belleville Institution, the occasion being the presentation of the medals offered by the Governor-General of Canada, for competition among the pupils. There was a good audience, and a band was in attendance. The usual institution exercises were given, commencing rather than ending with the Lord's Prayer in signs by a bright little boy, Mr. S. T. GREENE, as usual, distinguished himself and brought down the house with his fine pantomime, his rendering of Hiawatha being an especial treat. Toward the close of the entertainment, Mr. J. W. LANGMUIR, the Inspector-General, and Dr. J. W. PALMER, the Principal, were pleasantly surprised by the gift, from the young ladies of the institution, of specimens of worsted work, their own handiwork, very neat and very pretty. The gifts were accompanied by appropriate addresses and were gracefully acknowledged. Mr. Langmuir made the presentation remarks accompanying the prize medals. The following are the winners:

Of the Earl Dufferin silver medal for excellence in the educational department, Master WILLIE KAY, of Stratford. Of the Earl Dufferin bronze medal for superiority in the mechanical department, Master WILLIAM SMITH, of Lanark. The medals are very handsome, and as they are to be standing prizes, will undoubtedly be objects of eager competition. We understand that Mr. Langmuir intends to add a prize for proficiency in some department.

Work is going on rapidly with the new buildings of the Philadelphia Institution. The old school-house has been demolished, and the walls of the new ones are already rising above the ground. The classes are scattered about the main building, in various sitting-rooms and dining-rooms. Vacation will begin on the first of June, and will probably continue later than usual.

We are much obliged to Mr. THOMAS L. BROWN for a copy of the Legislative Journal, being the record of the proceedings of the Michigan Legislature for Saturday, March 20th.

The SUNNY SIDE SOCIAL CLUB of Brooklyn, N. Y., held its annual meeting for the election of officers on the 25th of March last. The proceedings generally were of a routine nature; several resignations were withdrawn, and one motion for the expulsion of a member was voted down. The following are the officers elected: President, George H. Witschies; Vice President, George L. Reynolds; Secretary, William A. Bond; Treasurer, William E. Schenck; Sergeant-at-arms, Fred. Streiner; Board of Directors, Messrs. Godfrey, Reynolds, and Hodgson. The Treasurer's report showed that the Club was in a good condition financially, and the proceedings ended with an address from the Secretary.

JAMES FITZPATRICK was a deaf-mute in the employ of a railway company in St. Louis. He had worked for the company seven years, and had earned over \$2,000. With this sum in his pocket, he was run over by an engine in the yard of the company last month.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. HENRY FRANK for a good-sized photographic view of the ruins of the late California Institution. In the correspondence from California, published elsewhere, is given a brief but true description of what is represented in the picture.

We clip this from the Boston Evening Transcript of April 9:

A largely attended and demonstrative meeting of deaf-mutes was held in the rooms of the Boston Deaf-Mutes' Library Association on Wednesday evening. It was the culmination of efforts that have been making by the deaf-mutes and their friends for at least two years, to secure the formation of an harmonious society. There have been in the past many societies, the Boston Deaf-mutes' Library Association being the largest and the only one that holds an act of incorporation. It was at last decided that the only way to secure confidence would be to place the entire control of the finances in the hands of a board of trustees composed of prominent hearing gentlemen, and last evening Hon. Francis Brooks, Hon. James Sturgis, Martin Brimmer, Professor Bell and J. G. David, who have interested themselves in the movement, were present. There was also a full representation from all the societies. After an animated debate, which was, however, all on one side, in favor, the constitution and by-laws of the Boston Deaf-Mutes' Library Association were so amended as to admit members of the other societies, and twenty-eight persons joined in a few minutes. Then Martin Brimmer, Joseph Story, Francis Brooks and James Sturgis were elected trustees. Half of the old officers magnanimously resigned, so as to allow the new members to be represented on the board, and George A. Holmes was elected vice president, and George Homer, J. T. Tillinghast and P. W. Packard, directors, and E. J. Welch, clerk. In addition to the above, E. N. Bowes continues president and director, and also J. P. Marsh, director.

The trustees are to issue a circular soon, calling the attention of the public to the association and requesting donations. The standing of the gentlemen who have thus taken hold of the enterprise will entitle it to public confidence and charity. We received a call, the other day, from Mr. LEWIS N. BENEDICT, son of Mr. Edward C. Benedict, of Victory, N. Y. Lewis, though he can hear and speak, can play the part of a deaf-mute to perfection, having a fine knowledge of signs.

Through the kindness of Mr. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, the celebrated swimmer, we have received a book of jokes from over the sea. We find it very entertaining and are much obliged to the donor. We have also received, from the same source, a very big and chunky full of solid reading matter.

Mr. CHARLES B. HIBBARD, a graduate of the National Deaf-Mute College, visited the Michigan Institution recently. He is a traveling journalist by profession. A LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL SMITH, CHAPLAIN OF THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB. (From the London Times, Feb. 19, 1875.) To the Editor of the Times: Sir—I beg permission to give the testimony of my experience as regards the sad results attending the marriage of first cousins, referred to by Sir Thomas Chambers in his speech on the "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill," which consequences ought to be well known, so that they may be avoided; and you will confer a benefit on humanity by giving a warning in the Times.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY HENRY WINTER SYLE.

The Organ.

The January number of the Organ, the last that has just reached America, contains two articles which will interest teachers of articulation. One is by Stahl, the first of a series on the proper graduation of the course of instruction. It gives a list of twelve of the principal works on the subject, from 1835 to 1872; and a table of the different orders in which they advise the elementary sounds to be taught. The other is by Hugentobler, and treats of "throat-voices" and "chest-voice."

There is also an article by Director Pabstet, on the marriage of the blind, in which we note references to the deaf and dumb.

The editor, Dr. Mathias, gives a list of new books; and the number concludes with a variety of news items, several of which we have already given; notices and other advertisements; and a page of answers to correspondents, which, so far from being as generally entertaining as those in the New York Ledger, are admirably adapted to mystify every one except the persons to whom they are addressed.

Private School for Girls at Wilhelmsdorf.

Cases occasionally come to our knowledge, of parents of deaf children wishing to place them at school in Germany, for the sake of the supposed superiority of the methods in use there, or for family reasons. We remember particularly hearing last summer, of a little girl from Indiana, who had been taken to Germany for instruction and medical treatment, after one of the most eminent surgeons in New York, whose specialty is diseases of the brain and nervous system, had treated her in vain.

Such persons may be interested in an advertisement we find in the Organ, which sets forth that "a lady in Southern Germany, of middle age, many years engaged as teacher in a deaf and dumb institution, but now desiring to retire to a quieter life on account of her health, while still devoting herself to the instruction of the deaf, will be happy to receive into her house two or three little girls, for instruction and education. She can give the best references for ability and character. Information given by J. heart was so happy.

Ziegler, director of the Deaf-Mute Institution at Wilhelmsdorf in Wurtemberg."

Good News from Elsass-Lothringen.

REOPENING OF THE INSTITUTION AT METZ.

"The Watch on the Rhine" has pressed on far beyond the loved strand it vowed to defend; swept over Strasburg and Sedan, and thundered into haughty Paris, like a giant wave pouring on the beach, and swallowing up at one grand effort, the crumbling fragments of a bold rock that long had defied its might. Subsidizing like the same billow it has marched in triumphal pageant through Berlin, hailing the newly-unvalued and flower-crowned statue of the monarch who led it from the capital of a kingdom of yesterday, and brought it back to the capital of an empire centuries old. Resistance in its ebb as in its onset, the swift undercurrent has carried with it Alsace and Lorraine—the old names still flow more readily from the pen than Elsass and Lothringen—older though the latter may be—but ah, how shattered and battered by the shock.

Slowly are the ravages of war being repaired; slowly, very slowly are men turning from the arms that pull down to the education that builds up. Our own cause, the cause of the deaf-mute, late in winning recognition in the history of the world, has been late also in claiming renewed attention after this tumult. It is being regarded at last, and with returning prosperity its claims will be pressed on more favoring ears.

We know not what result came of the appeal Mr. Kilian made in the Annals some time since, for help in re-establishing his school at Strasburg. From Metz, however, we hear, through the Organ, that the institution there was in successful operation in January, and with its financial position assured. The Budget for 1875 contains an appropriation to it of 40,000 francs, (\$8,000), half each for the "ordinary" and the "extraordinary" accounts. The sum, though small to our eyes, seems amply sufficient for present needs, the pupils, at the re-opening on January 4th, numbering only 17—16 boarders and one day-scholar.

Of these 17, 13 were boys and 4 girls; 5 from Elsass and 12 from Lothringen. All being of German descent, the language taught was to be German, but special arrangements for the benefit of French children would be made if they became necessary. Judging from the general policy of the German government, we greatly doubt if arrangements for teaching French will ever be judged necessary.

Mr. Constantin Loustier, previously engaged at Amannvillers, near Metz, had been appointed assistant teacher, entering upon his duties on the 1st of December. His compensation is stated as 1,000 francs (\$200), besides board and lodging—pay which is probably, more liberal than it would be here; yet we know of at least one place in America where less is paid.

It is pleasing to be told that a lively interest in the deaf-mute was now of the community, and its prospects were in every way bright. May they never be darkened.

Marriage of Cousins.

A LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL SMITH, CHAPLAIN OF THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(From the London Times, Feb. 19, 1875.) To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—I beg permission to give the testimony of my experience as regards the sad results attending the marriage of first cousins, referred to by Sir Thomas Chambers in his speech on the "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill," which consequences ought to be well known, so that they may be avoided; and you will confer a benefit on humanity by giving a warning in the Times.

The marriage of first cousins is undoubtedly the most prolific cause of congenital deaf-mutism known, and it frequently affects the sight, the general constitution, and the mental capacity as well. I am personally acquainted with numerous instances of this affliction in families.

In one, that of a working man, out of nine children eight were deaf and dumb, and were, moreover, of such weak constitution that at one time the three youngest (all born singly) could not walk. In another, a clergyman's, out of eight children four were afflicted, one being deaf and dumb, with imperfect sight; another deaf, dumb and blind; the two others deaf, dumb and idiotic. In a third, there are four deaf-mutes. In a fourth, two out of four cannot hear. In a fifth, three children are deaf-mutes, with imperfect sight.

It is needless to multiply instances; there is no doubt whatever on the subject. The only requirement is that these consequences may be universally known, that such calamities may not be entailed upon offspring.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL SMITH, Chaplain, &c.

(Rev. Mr. Smith presents a very strong array of cases, the two first, especially. We hope our readers will take due warning, and not be led by a foolish attachment to marrying their first cousins, nor into "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's," or anybody else's, "Sister Bill.")—FOR. ED. JOURNAL.]

MARRIED.

FOGG—ADAMS.—In Burlington, N. J., on Sunday, April 11th, by Rev. F. J. Cleve, D. D., David D. Fogg and Sallie Adams, deaf-mutes.

A Western paper tell a story of a subscriber who rode into town, sixteen miles, through a frightful storm, to pay his subscription. He was badly frozen, but cared nothing for that, the editor's heart was so happy.

Minor Topics.

It is reported that the Grand Army has expended \$30,000 for charitable purposes during the past year.

Three hundred thousand immigrants have moved into Texas since last October.

The Speaker of the Tennessee Senate at the late term arranged that several of the Senators should successively open their sessions with prayer.

At Hampton Court, near London, there is an oak whose trunk is 43½ feet in circumference close to the ground, and 36 feet at a point 3 feet higher up.

Samuel E. Feyler of Waldoboro, Me., 11 years old, besides attending school three months last winter, cut four and a half cords of wood, and hauled it to the house with a yoke of steers.

M. Wallon, the newly appointed Minister of Public Instruction in France, inaugurates his regime by issuing an order forbidding the use of tobacco in the public schools.

The high price of gold has not interfered with the execution of the finance law of the last session, which has operated thus far as efficiently and rapidly as was ever expected.

Silver and lead ore have been discovered in the hills about North Conway, N. H., a lovely village in the White Mountains, heretofore more resorted to by artists for charming prospects than by miners for prospecting.

The Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck has made to the Park Commissioners of Cincinnati the magnificent donation of \$50,000, the sum to be invested, and the interest to be expended annually forever for music in Burnet Woods Park.

The mail-pouch frands have induced the Postmaster General to consider plans for preventing the practice of such frands in future. To this end it is contemplated to establish shops for repairing mail-pouches at Indianapolis, New York, and Washington.

There is not a drinking saloon in Hutchins, Iowa. There used to be four, but the widow of a man who froze to death after getting drunk in them sued the proprietors, and gained a verdict of \$2,800 against each. The liquor business is becoming unprofitable in Iowa since the passage of the civil damage law.

An English sportsman who visited the mountain towns of Italy, during February, saw in a single day as many as fifty starved deer found in the forests. Stags, last winter, often ran into the villages and died from exhaustion after being captured. Throughout Italy the weather was unusually severe.

The discovery has recently been made at Port Said, Egypt, of a monumental stone to Thotmes III, under whose reign the Exodus of the Israelites is supposed to have taken place. The inscriptions refer to over 400 recognizable geographical names, mostly belonging to Arabia, Armenia, Nubia, and the Mediterranean coasts.

There is a bill now in the Tennessee Legislature providing that the school taxes paid by the white and colored children shall be applied separately to the children of the respective races. This bill, if passed, will, it is said, close the colored schools of the State, as the colored people are not able to pay taxes enough to support their schools two weeks.

The publishers of Gould's City Directory of St. Louis estimate its present population at 490,000, an increase of 57 per cent, since 1870. Its commercial and manufacturing interests have increased over 10 per cent. the last year. Its manufactures are stated at \$240,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 since 1870 and of \$80,000,000 since 1870.

The annual budget was submitted to the House of Commons on Thursday night. It shows that the surplus receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1875, was £593,833. The expenditures for the current fiscal year are estimated at £75,268,000 and the revenues at £75,685,000, leaving a surplus of £417,000.

The fine wool sheep, formerly the pride of Vermont farmers, as well as a source of wealth, have almost disappeared from the State, those who still continue sheep raising having now three or four "clips" on hand, with little prospect of selling at a good price. The dairy business is now one of the best paying in the State, and the demand for Vermont cheese is constantly increasing.

PARISH.

The iron horse brought us home safe from the Council. It is really a good place to be among intelligent farmers, such as were at Mexico last Tuesday. Mexico was never honored more.

Capt. Boyd is going to Minetto to run a hotel.

It is expected our village schools will commence April 26th. Only one teacher is hired as yet, Miss Marietta Norton, who will teach the primary department.

Dogs out this way have been killing poultry. Farmers, prepare your guns. We find the sentiment quite prevalent among farmers that the enumerators should be appointed in the rural districts from among their number. Undoubtedly politicians think otherwise. The farmers should watch the politicians.

Parish, April 19, 1875.

COLOSSE.

Weddings are the order of the day out this way. Last Sunday was a day of more than usual interest at Colosse. The reservoir of somebody's mind sprung a leak, and it was rumored all about that there was to be a wedding in church. Almost before the sound of the first bell had died away, the curious began to gather at the place of worship. For once, at least, we had a fair congregation. We improved the opportunity, and gave them as much gospel as we could in our stunted time. Nothing very strange occurring, and being assured we should have something of interest in the evening, the congregation quietly retired. With early evening came the faithful worshiper, the occasional church-goer, and a goodly number of the sedulous. Sure enough, rumor was not all an idle dream; in step with appropriate music came Webster Richardson to the hymenal altar, leading his betrothed, Ida Bettinger. We tied the golden knot, invoked the divine benediction, and said, "Joy be with you." Again we improved the opportunity to deal in plain words to lovers, husbands and wives. We can't miss guess how this plain talk was received, but presume not.

Well, having an invitation, we went down to Holmesville, on Wednesday, and said "husband and wife" to Henry Enos, of Grafton Square, and Mary Erskine, of Holmesville. Henry taught the school at Holmesville the past winter, and Mary was one of his pupils; still, Henry claims to have used no partiality in his school, nor taught more than the common branches. There is some little discrepancy somehow, for how came they to solve this matrimonial problem? for this is a problem in the higher order of calculus.

We are to have an old folks' spelling class at our place in a few days, plus maple sugar.

E. D. PHILLIPS.
Colosse, April 16, 1875.

HYMNICAL.—Anyone passing through our quiet village last Wednesday evening would have known that there was something unusual going on. The Protestant church seemed to be the center of attraction, and as early as half past six, people in holiday attire were seen going there, and soon after, young gentlemen in white and kids and bridal favors, were seen hurrying along in the same direction. A careful observer would have thought a wedding was to occur, nor would it have been a wrong conclusion, that being the time appointed for the marriage of Mr. J. R. Norton to Miss Ella L. Whitney.

The ceremony was to take place at 8 o'clock p. m., but long before the appointed hour the church was filled to overflowing. The altar was decorated with flowers from the conservatories of Mrs. Conklin and Mrs. Peck, and they were beautifully arranged. Numerous false alarms were of course given, but at length, a burst of music from the organ announced the entrance of the bride. The bridegroom, followed by five groomsmen, entered the door on the south side of the church, and the bride in her robe of white and fleecy veil, leaning upon the arm of Mr. Norton's father, and followed by five bridesmaids, came in on the north side of the church. The beautiful and impressive marriage ceremony of the M. E. Church was then performed by Rev. M. D. Kinney, of Watertown, a former pastor in this place.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, which was most enjoyable. The happy pair were the recipients of many valuable presents, among which we noticed two envelopes, one containing \$100 the other \$125, an elegant gold watch and chain, silver ice pitcher and goblets, bronzes, beautiful vases, silver pickle castor, bouquet-holder, fish knife, spoons, forks, and many other things which have escaped our memory.

During the reception a serenade from the Helicon Band, whose music has so often entertained our village, gave a pleasant feature to the evening's enjoyment, and testified to the good feeling entertained for the newly wedded pair.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton left Thursday, on a tour which includes Wilmington, Del., New York, and Springfield, Mass., among its stopping places.

We heartily wish long life, health and happiness to our friends, whose matrimonial life has commenced so auspiciously.

The Senate of the Italian Parliament has passed the clause of the reformed penal code which condemns any one who publicly insults a religion tolerated by the State to a sentence of imprisonment varying from one month to a year, and to a fine not exceeding \$200. If the attack is made through the press, the term of imprisonment is not to exceed three months.

Clean your cellars and back yards.

Northern New York Conference.

The public will desire to be apprised of the details of the session of this conference, which is to be held in the M. E. Church in this village, next week. On Monday evening those interested in the examinations in Conference studies may be expected, while the larger portion of attendants will arrive on Tuesday evening. Tuesday will be occupied with the examinations of the several classes, six or more in number. On these examinations will depend the advancement of the several candidates in Conference relations and ministerial standing. On Tuesday evening by special request, Rev. E. W. Jones, of Clayton, will deliver a lecture, free to all. Subject: George Whitfield. A very fine treat may be expected.

Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Conference will meet and be opened with religious services, including the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, conducted by Bishop Scott, to which all Christians are invited as participants. Then will follow the organization.

The mornings will, as a rule, be occupied with regular conference sessions, and the afternoons and evenings with committee meetings, anniversary exercises, sermons, &c. All of these will be of special interest and profit to all. To all the various exercises the public are cordially invited. On Sabbath morning following the regular services will be the ordination to deacons' orders by the Bishop, and in the afternoon the ordination to elders' orders.

We most cordially welcome the conference among us, and hope that it may have a most pleasant session. In our next issue we may be able to inform the public more in detail as to the proceedings.

REV. JOHN S. GEORGE—pastor of the M. E. churches in Scriba, who died on Wednesday of last week, was well known in this place, having been a student in our Academy for some time, and had many warm friends here. Though his health had been delicate for years, and his disease had assumed the form of consumption, he was expecting to be present at the approaching conference, and will be missed by the family who were to entertain him as a welcome guest, and others who were hoping to see his face. His funeral took place at Scriba Corners on Saturday last, in which the following clergymen took part: Presiding Elder B. F. Barker, Revs. Boyd of Holmesville, Tisdale of Pulaski, Horr and Smalley, of Oswego. Mr. George was an earnest worker, of rare sweetness of disposition, his life was eminently Christian, and he has gone to his reward.

The Pulaski correspondent of the Sandy Creek News writes: A dozen or more boys visited the sugar bush of Mr. S. Hadley on the evening of Sunday, the 4th inst., and after boiling down some sap, burned up several buckets, broke spiles, and did other damage. Three of them have been arrested and brought before Police Justice Fenton, and each paid a fine of \$5 in preference to being imprisoned for 30 days. From their testimony thirteen others are implicated in the same transaction, and in all human probability each will have to choose between a \$5 fine or 40 days, in order to satisfy the demands of the "blind gal" called Justice. We presume the boys enjoyed this fun to the amount of five dollars worth apiece; but we hear it hinted that it will take a large amount to settle another such outrage.

Another Old Settler Gone.

Mr. James Lamb, whose death we record this week, came into Mexico with his father in the winter of 1806-7, and except two or three years spent elsewhere in his old age, was a resident of the town until he died. His father built for himself one of the first frame dwelling houses—if we are correctly informed the very first one with plastered walls in the town. It is said that soon after its completion a party of young people met there for a dance and being unaccustomed to plastered walls thought at first that they had been hung with sheets for the occasion. Probably very few of that company now remain. This house, built before the year 1810 is still standing not far from the residence of Mr. George Wheeler, and unless quite recently has never been reshingled.

In those days men built well and to those pioneers so fast passing away is Mexico very largely indebted for its prosperity and all that its has of value. Let their memory be kept green.

In a town not a thousand miles from here the ladies seem to have a better understanding than the opposite sex in regard to boots and shoes. From "fives" to "sevens" in size are called for by these pretty little creatures, while "sixes" will often answer for a broad shouldered six footer of the masculine gender. This may be a "flat footed" assertion in regard to the ladies, but it is made on the authority of the shoe dealers.—Sandy Creek News.

—R-i, Ri, d-e-r, der, Rider.
—B-e-r, ber, r-y, ry, Berry.
—B-e-e, bee, b-e, be, Beebe.
—L-e-w, Lew, is, is, Lewis.
—B-a, ba, k-e-r, ker, Baker.
—P-l-u-m, plum, l-e-y, ley, Plumley.
—H-u-m, hum, p-h-r-i-e-s, phries, Humphries.

—Spelling on the brain in this office.
—The following was handed in as a good thought in a Sunday-school in this county: "Ma," said a little girl in her pants, "can't I have a husband?" "No, no, daughter, don't bother me." "Well, then, ma, can't I have a stick of candy?"

California Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Your readers will not forget the sad yet sublime spectacle of the burning of that noble edifice, known as the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind. To-day the ruins of the stately pile stand out in gloomy contrast to the hills clad with verdure in the background and the gently descending slopes clad in their spring dress which stretch away to the margin of the bay. The walls and turrets and the lofty skeleton chimneys looming up like huge stalagmites remind one of the pictures of ruined castles of feudal times.

The fire which destroyed this splendid edifice occurred on January 17th, 1875. The contract for erecting a temporary structure was promptly entered into with Mr. Alfred W. Burrell, and the carpenter work on the new building was commenced as early as February 15, thanks to Principal Warring Wilkinson, J. Mora Moss and the Board of Directors.

The building is being put up two hundred feet in a north-easterly direction from the late institution. It is in shape something like the capital letter T. It presents an entire frontage north and south of one hundred and fifty feet. The wing running east with the hill, is sixty by twenty feet. On the north and south of the main structure are projections or extensions which will be occupied as lavatories, bath rooms and hospital. The wing will be set apart for the culinary department, servants' and store rooms.

The first story is being cut up into class rooms and main offices in front, and in the rear, two sitting room and a dining hall. In the second story there are five dormitories, three for the boys and the other two for the girls, with the rooms of the officers of the institution sandwiched between the two. The halls are broad and airy, and afford ample means for instant egress in the event of any calamity similar to that which has just occurred. The building throughout will be thoroughly ventilated and heated and abundantly supplied with water and light.

A deaf and dumb boy, twelve years of age, recently came from Ohio to Oakland, where he was begging on the street. He was arrested and brought to the police station, and then an application was made to Professor W. Wilkinson to have him taken into the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The commencement of the opening of school at Berkeley is postponed until the 21st inst.

The deaf-mutes of the Union Baptist church attended the Green Street Congregational church, where Rev. W. E. Jiams, ex-principal and teacher of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, preached yesterday evening.

H. F.

San Francisco, April 5th, 1875.

Oregon Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The winter is over and the warm rays of the sun are starting out the new grass which already begins to wear a greenish hue. Everybody here is busy in anticipation of sunny days and preparations for gardening. The prospects are that building in this town will be more active than formerly as the demand for good residences is increasing. The city is full of new comers, most of whom are from Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

"Prof. Smith lives a short distance this side of the Fair Grounds, and has a fine lot of chickens. These fowls are disappearing one by one, being taken by the meanest kind of chicken thief, who doubtless is aware that both he and his wife are deaf and dumb, and of course, cannot hear any raid made on their henery at night. But the thief must bear in mind that deaf folks have eyes and can take the measure of foot-prints made in newly plowed ground." A word to the wise is sufficient "this time."

Gen. O. O. Howard made a visit to this institution on Friday last, and seemed much interested in the efforts of the pupils to master their difficulties.

Measles is the prevailing epidemic among the pupils of this institution, and also the children in this town. The disease attacked Prof. Smith's boy (named Laurent Clero) after he had recovered from scarlet fever.

A deaf-mute who graduated at the California Institution last year, came here and was for some weeks in Mr. Babcock's employ as a cabinet-maker. One day he suddenly disappeared, without having paid his board in the Mansion Hotel. Its proprietor clamored much about him. I last heard that he was in the car shop at Oakland, Cal.

GUILLERMO.

Salem, Oregon, March, 5th, 1875.

The National Deaf-Mute College.

Presentation Day at the National Deaf-Mute College—Address of Secretary Delano—An Interesting Occasion.

(From Washington Chronicle, April 8.)

Yesterday was a gala day at the National Deaf-Mute College at Kendall Green, it being presentation day and the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the institution. The hall was densely crowded with representative people of the District, the majority of whom were ladies, each carrying a bouquet of beautiful flowers for their especial favorites of the class. So large indeed was the attendance that many were compelled to stand during the entire proceedings, and others were unable even to gain admittance to the hall.

The exercises, which were of a most interesting character, were commenced at 3 o'clock, and the young men's essays, showing great ability and research, embraced a wide variety of entertaining subjects, which were rendered more interesting to the general public from the fact that they were delivered in the wonderful silent language of signs while they

were read to the audience by one of the college professors.

Occupying seats on the platform were Hon. Columbus Delano, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New York; Hon. William Stickney, Rev. B. Sunderland, Rev. J. W. Parker, Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Boston; General John Eaton, Commissioner of Education; President J. C. Welles, of Columbian College; Hon. J. C. McGuire, Senator Hitchcock, of Nevada; Charles W. Ely, principal of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; President E. M. Gallaudet, (who presided) and the faculty of the college.

In the absence of the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Chickering offered a fervent invocation, after which Professor E. M. Gallaudet, president of the institution, briefly explained the meaning of presentation day, stating that it superseded the time-honored commencement exercises. The second term of the academic year had just closed, and the present occasion, was the special formality of the presentation to the board of trustees of the young men as candidates for the degree of B. A.

The order of exercises was then carried out by the candidates for graduation, as follows: Oration, "Lost Civilization in America," by Orson Archibald, Brookston, Ind.; dissertation, "Socrates," by Elias Myers, Uniontown, Ohio; dissertation, "Woman's Domain," by James C. Balis, Milwaukee, Wis.; dissertation, "Home, the Training-Place of the Citizen," by Albert C. Powell, Findlay, Ohio; oration, "The Epoch of the Renaissance in Italy," by William C. Peck, Providence, R. I.; oration, "Abuse of the Freedom of the Press," by James M. Park, Columbus, Ohio.

President Gallaudet then arose and stated that it was well known that the Deaf-Mute College was under the immediate supervision of the Interior Department, and it was but justice to say that for several years past the institution has been fortunate in having, in the present Secretary of the Interior, a firm and devoted friend, and one to whom much of its present prosperity is due. He took pleasure in introducing Hon. Secretary Delano.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano commenced by saying that though it was generally understood that this institution is under the supervision of the Interior Department, he was not sure but that the college has as much supervision over the department as the department has over it.

Referring to the history of the college he said it had its origin in outrage and wrong. Some years ago a man came here with several deaf and dumb children, exhibiting them for profit. A few noble and philanthropic individuals, pitying their condition, arrested them from the mercenary showman, contributed of their means to provide for their instruction, and this was the beginning of this institution. The Government subsequently came forward and took it under its protection, and made liberal appropriations to aid it, until it had developed in what we saw to-day. Prominent among the original founders was Amos Kendall, whose name would never be forgotten, so long as these walls shall stand.

Addressing himself to the graduates, he said: The close of your college career is an interesting epoch, not only to yourselves, but to your friends, the college, and the public. It was sometimes spoken of as "the completion of one's education." But this is a bad expression. A man's education is never completed. You will have much more opportunity to learn after leaving the college than you have had while here. You will have an opportunity to learn everywhere—men, rocks, trees, the whole kingdom of nature will afford you the means of knowledge. Until then you are like a ship lying in the harbor, being provisioned and manned for a voyage. Soon the pilot will take you outside the headlands, and you will start on your life voyage. But with a cultivated conscience as a pilot, and the moral chart in which you have been instructed here, and an humble dependence on Him who rules over human destiny, I trust you will have, each and every one, a most prosperous voyage.

He said he could not close without a reference to the president and professors of the college. He would not say they were working miracles, as that would perhaps savor of irreverence; but they were certainly making the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak, and if that was not a work to be proud of he knew not what was. They were carrying light into darkness, and were deserving of a crown of honor and thanks from a Christian community.

Mr. Stickney read a letter from Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, regretting his inability to be present, after which President Gallaudet announced the names of the candidates for the degree of B. A., which will be conferred upon them when they have completed the single remaining course of their term in college.

Rev. J. W. Parker offered a prayer, and pronounced a benediction, which closed the exercises, and the audience dispersed, the most of them attending the reception given by Professor and Mrs. Gallaudet, at their residence near by.

The Indiana Investigation.

(From the Indianapolis News, April 9, 1875.)

To-day Hon. Sol. Blair and A. L. Roache, under appointment by the Governor and co-operating with the Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, submitted a lengthy report touching the investigation had upon a communication presented the Legislature by some anonymous slanderer yclept "W. Brown," wherein Superintendent MacIntire was specifically charged with improper intimacy with female pupils, misapplication of funds, and cruelty to inmates in causing boys to be tied up and severely whipped. Abstracts of the most salient points are presented, and the result will

be noticed with pleasure; i. e., a complete and triumphant vindication of Superintendent MacIntire, and a hearty endorsement of his conduct of the institution for more than a score of years past.

After specifying the authority under which they acted, and the inability by advertisement or otherwise to secure the attendance of this scurrilous "W. Brown," who also failed to furnish evidence or give information where it could be obtained, and no person coming forward who had even heard a word of suspicion of misconduct or suspected mismanagement, the committee go on to state that they felt nothing could be done but examine those most likely to know of errors committed by Mr. MacIntire or other officers connected with the institution, and accordingly they met and organized on the 24th of March, and from time to time until the present have continued the sessions. A digest of the evidence gathered in shows that Mr. MacIntire entered the institution in 1852 as Superintendent for four years, and that he has been re-elected by several successive Boards. They concur in saying that no charges were ever preferred against the Superintendent, of and kind; that they never heard any rumor, or even suspicion of misconduct in any respect.

John Tarlton was steward from 1848 or 1849, a period of about six years, and was succeeded in that position by William R. Hogshire, who served for five years. Miss Lucy Jameson was matron from 1850 to 1854. Dr. Wm. H. Latham has been a teacher ever since 1853. Horace S. Gillett has been a teacher for eighteen or nineteen years. Miss Julia Taylor has been in the institution for seventeen years, the last fifteen of which she has been matron. Miss Emma Perkins has been in the institution for four years past as seamstress, and Superintendent of the sewing room. These witnesses are positive in their testimony that at no time have they had any knowledge, or even heard of anything prejudicial to the moral character of the Superintendent—no rumor, or hint, or anything of the kind. The general supervision of the girls has always been with the matron, and the testimony shows that they have always sustained intimate and confidential relations with the pupils. This kind of relationship has been encouraged. Miss Julia Taylor says the girls always came to her with their wants, and troubles, and trials, and yet nothing has transpired, or been reported, showing improper conduct on the part of the Superintendent or others. The steward of the institution always has charge of the boys while at work and in hours of recreation, and communicates freely and confidentially with them. All the witnesses who can speak on this subject say that, owing to the manner of communication with each other by the use of the sign-language, where what is communicated can be seen by all who are in sight, and recognized even at quite a distance, it is no matter of surprise that every bit of news, rumor or gossip passes almost immediately to all the inmates, and secret communication, and the keeping of secrets among the inmates, is almost impossible.

In addition to these, eighteen of the senior pupils were examined, all but two in the institution from six to nine years, and nine of them young ladies; and of this eighteen not one knew ought or had heard anything against the Superintendent. Concerning the girls named by "W. Brown," the first and fourth left in 1853, the second and third in 1858, and the other two in 1868. Afterwards one of those leaving in 1858 went to the bad, but no attack of the institution contributed to her downfall. Some of the others are dead, but all of them were of good character, and have remained so. For the reason that the "W. Brown" "communication was written by one who conceals or attempts to conceal his real name, and whose failure to appear in person to sustain his charges or give more definite information, stamps him a traitor of character, and slanderer of female virtue," the Board felt it were wrong to invade the sanctity of their homes and bring them before the public by taking their testimony or even in giving their names.

Concerning the hints that deaths have occurred in the institution under suspicious circumstances, the committee return a negative. Neither was there any evidence of cruel treatment, extravagance or misapplication of funds; no favoritism in furnishing the tables, etc., and therefore the committee closes with the following summary, which is a deadener to Brown, and a magnificent tribute to the worth of Superintendent MacIntire.

"As to the communication signed 'W. Brown,' we believe from the evidence that the information as reported by a select committee of the House of Representatives, is correct; that the signature is fictitious, and that it is of a person that has been discharged from the institution because of gross conduct. It is written in a feigned hand, and though the evidence is not full and conclusive, we deem it not necessary to seek for further evidence in that direction. It is sufficient to indicate that the writer was actuated by malice, and that the charges are not made in good faith.

We conclude, therefore, by saying that we have made all the investigation we believe to be proper or called for under the circumstances. We have even gone further than was, perhaps, called for by the strict letter of the appointment and resolution; and after a careful consideration of the whole matter, we are prepared to say that there is no evidence tending to sustain the first charge, of improper intimacy with female pupils.

Secondly, There is no evidence tending to sustain the charge of misapplication of funds.

Thirdly, There is no evidence tending to show that any cruel treatment has been practiced toward any of the inmates.

The course of our investigation has been such, that if there had been any foundation for either of the charges to rest upon, we can not believe evidence

of such fact would have entirely escaped us.

The present Superintendent, Thomas MacIntire, has occupied that position for more than twenty-two years. Under his management, in the language of one of the witnesses who, speaks after a full knowledge of what he says, and whose statement, in view of the testimony herewith filed, we freely and heartily endorse: "He has shown executive ability of the highest order, and under his care the institution is equal to the best in the United States."

We are prepared, therefore, to say that we have not discovered anything that should impair the confidence of the people of the State in the present management of the institution, but point to its present condition and efficiency, and its past record as an honor and credit to the State."

(Signed.)

SOLOMON BLAIR, } Appointed by
A. L. ROACHE, } the Governor.
P. H. JAMESON, }
W. R. HOGSHIRE, } Trustees.
WILLIAM BEST,
JESSE R. BROWN,

News of the Week.

The Louisiana House, Thursday, adopted the report of the committee on elections, embodying the terms of the award by a vote of 82 to 15, and a resolution to support the Kellogg government by a vote of 89 to 18.

Tens and twenties of the National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston, with the names, P. J. Smith, cashier, and E. A. Botts, president, thereon are fraudulent.

In the Assembly Thursday, the supervisors' bill was amended so as to allow \$5 pay to each supervisor for work during each 24 hours, and allowing him three cents for copying each piece of property in the assessment roll.

Thirty persons were injured by the falling of a platform at the opening of some pleasure-grounds, in Glasgow, Sunday; a mob destroyed the property of the proprietor in consequence.

At Freeport, Ill., a little girl was poisoned to death by eating lobsters.

The Emperor William has written a letter of congratulation to King Victor Emanuel expressing his gratification at the recent interview between the latter and the Emperor of Austria at Venice.

The Mexican Government has caused the prisoners recently arrested for raiding into Texas to be removed from Matamoros to Monterey, a distance of 300 miles, which will probably prevent them from being identified.

Reports from Havana and Key West seem to prognosticate a very sickly summer in Cuba and on the Gulf coast.

The heavy frost that prevailed Friday night in Tennessee has materially injured the crops in that section of the country.

President Grant was introduced to the Massachusetts Legislature Saturday.

A body of Chinese troops, sent to Formosa to revenge the murder of two Chinese officers, have been defeated by the Formosans with heavy loss.

The Inman Steamship Company have tendered free passage out and back to the American riflemen who are going to Ireland.

The Cuban insurgents continue to destroy small plantations, and Captain-General Valmaseda is sending out troops to protect property.

Two negro murderers were hanged at Beaufort, S. C., Friday, and one at Greensburg, La.

The Indians will before long be required to do work in payment for the supplies and clothing furnished them by the Government.

Pearall Smith, the revivalist, is having great success in Berlin; the Empress Augusta has given him a private audience.

At Hannibal, Mo., Friday, Mrs. E. L. Irwin, widow, drowned herself and child; financial embarrassment and disappointed love.

General George S. Batehellor, of Saratoga, has been appointed judge of the Egyptian Supreme Court.

The bursting of a dam, near Wrentham, Mass., on Saturday, destroyed property valued at nearly \$200,000. No lives were lost.

The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington, Mass., began at those places and at Boston on Sunday.

Four crowded revival meetings were held in London, the 16th inst. One of them, especially devoted to students for the ministry, took place at Spurgeon's tabernacle. Moody delivered an address on Christian work, which was rapturously applauded. Thousands rose at his invitation to go into the streets and work for Christ.

Both the lathers and hod carriers of New York are on the strike.

Dr. Hall's church at Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York, was sold Tuesday, for \$340,000.

It is said that Secretary Delano's resignation has been requested on account of questionable transactions by his son, who is chief clerk of the Interior Department.

The State Assembly adjourned Monday in honor of the anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington.

Earl Derby stated Monday in the British House of Lords that the Government did not think that the peace of Europe or the independence of Belgium was endangered by the Prussian note to the Belgian Government.

The New York Central has directed its stationmen and baggage men to uniform themselves, in accordance with the law.

—A parent lately induced a croupy youngster to make quite a hearty meal of buckwheat cakes and "maple molasses," but the latter proved to be nice syrup of squills. The boy said he thought something riled the molasses the very minute his father told him to eat all he wanted.

Literary Notices.

SCRIBNER FOR MAY.—Three bright faces look out from the opening page of the May number of Scribner's Monthly, different views of one girlish head—the still living heroine of a tragedy which will be remembered as long as the name of Napoleon is lauded and reviled among men.—The picture is from Gilbert Stuart's threefold portrait of Madame Patterson-Bonaparte, of Baltimore. The accompanying sketch of "The Baltimore Bonapartes" is an authentic history of this interesting family, which may yet give France its Emperor.

The New Paris Opera-House is described, with pen and picture, in the same number.

"Droogmakerij" is the all-Dutch-to-me title of Col. Waring's carefully prepared account of the drainage of Haarlem Lake,—"by much the largest operation of its kind ever undertaken by man."

"Some Recent Women Poets" is the title of a brief, but thoughtful critical paper; some of these very women poets have new poems in the same number of the Monthly, by the way.

In the way of fiction we have two chapters of Dr. Holland's Story of Sevenoaks more of that exceedingly "Mysterious Island," by Jules Verne; an Electro-Mechanical romance, by Charles Barnard, that is original in several features, and will be especially appreciated by railroad and telegraph people; and another story by the young New Orleans story-writer George W. Cable, who has a field all to himself, just now, and the genius that enables him to seize its artistic features.

In the Editorial pages, Dr. Holland writes about "Speaking Disrespectfully of the Equator," "Popular Arts," and "The Premium on Productive Culture."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MAY.—There is fun enough in the May number of St. Nicholas to keep the children laughing till the next number comes out—if children are as jolly as we take them to be. Rose Terry's poem of "Poll Tadpole," has a very reasonable flavor at this time of the metamorphosis of everything in general and of tadpoles in particular. Then there is a capital picture by Church. A more graphic expression of the comic effect of a newcomer's entrance has rarely been penciled.

The "Very Little Folks" have their share too,—a story, illustrated with five pictures, which, if the baby see them first, will carry the laugh all around the circle to grandpa.

But St. Nicholas knows how to be serious too; and no girls' story could be sweeter than Susan Coolidge's delightful May-day narrative of "Queen Blossom," with its beautiful illustration by Fredericks. The three illustrated stories will interest everybody, and the practical articles will well repay all who read them. We envy the children the monthly happiness of such a magazine.

—There is no better way of reaching the people who come to any given locality to trade than to address them systematically and persistently through the columns of the local newspaper.

—A young lady in this village has spent two weeks learning to spell Ogdensburgh and Nebuchadnezzar. She's not afraid to go on the stand Wednesday night with these words.

—"John! John! wake up; there's a burglar in the house!" said the wife. John sat upright in bed. "Burglar—b-u-r-g-l-e-r—burglar"—and he rolled over waiting for a harder word.

—Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is engaged in traveling among the Conferences of the Pacific coast, for the present, under his charge. The month of April and the first of May he will spend in Central California, the remainder of May in Nevada, the month of June in Northern California, July in Oregon, and August in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory.

—The Congregational church of Oswego has extended a formal and unanimous call to Rev. Wm. Smith, whose ministry has given general satisfaction.

—It will not be admissible to help your friends out of their difficulties in the spelling match by using the deaf mute alphabet.

—A bear and two cubs have been seen near Redfield Square lately.

—The Phoenix postoffice has been designated as a money order office from the 1st of July next.

—The spring session of the Grand Division S. of T. of Western New York will meet in Fulton on the 27th inst.

MEXICO MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED:
Flour, (retail) Spr'g \$6.50, red \$6.75, white \$7.50
Meal, \$ cwt, (retail) 1 90
Shorts, \$ ton, 3 25
Shippings, \$ ton, 3 30
Middlings, \$ ton, 3 32
Corn, 95 @ 100
Oats, 60 @ 65

PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE:
Butter, 16 @ 23
Loose Butter, 16 @ 20
Cheese, 15 @ 16
Lard, 15
Eggs, \$ doz., 11
Beef \$ lb, 05 @ 13
Beef, \$ cwt., \$5 @ \$8
Mutton, \$ cwt., \$8 00
Pork, \$ barrel, retail, \$22
Pork \$ cwt., \$9
Apples, (dried,) \$ lb, 06 @ 07
Ham, \$ lb, 13
Dressed Poultry, \$ lb, 10 @ 12
Potatoes, \$ bush, 45 @ 50

Housekeepers Take Notice.

Oswego Flour, White, \$1.65; Spring, \$1.60.
Kerosene oil, 13 cts per gallon.
One Dollar Tea, 80 " per lb.
Salt, \$2.00.
50lb. Butter Table, 35 cents.
8 lbs of Raisins, \$1.00.
New Orleans \$1.00 Molasses, 80 cts, \$ gal.
\$1.00 Syrup, 80 cents per gal.
Good Japan Tea, per lb., \$0.45.
The poor can have cheaper.
W. O. JOHNSON,
Washington St. Mexico.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

WITH
MORSE & IRISH
The Life of Abraham Lincoln
Representing over \$100,000,000
A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.
WILL DEPARTMENT EVERY BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS KIND ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

CORRESPONDENCE.
We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M., Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

Postage Free.
Subscribers for the JOURNAL have no Postage to pay. We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail. This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same.

AGENTS.
We want agents in every available locality. All reliable men acting as our agents will be allowed to retain, at no mission, twenty-five cent per copy subscription they obtain. Those who wish to serve will please communicate with us at once.

TERMS.
One copy one year, in advance, \$1 50
Clubs of ten, 1 25
One copy, six months, in advance, 75

These prices are invariable. Remit by draft, post office money order, or registered letter.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Minor Topics.

During 1874 the excess of exports over imports was \$46,969,497.

The Illinois Legislature has again defeated an appropriation for a monument to Stephen A. Douglas.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has lost all his property by the failure of his brother, for whom he was security.

By a recent act of the Norwegian Legislature, Norway, Sweden and Denmark now have a common currency.

Assistant Attorney-General Hill has signified his intention to resign his office, to take effect on the first of May.

The 16,380 tons of copper mined in Michigan last year, is estimated to be worth \$8,996,180.

At a sale of merino sheep at Fresno, Cal., the other day, a single ram brought \$500, and fifty ewes were sold at \$40 each.

A telegraph line, which had been commenced between Foochoo and Amoy, in China, without full permission of the Provincial Government, has been destroyed by the natives, evidently with the connivance of the authorities, as its erection was contrary to their wishes.

The persons engaged in prosecuting the ring suits against Boss Tweed assert that an inventory of the Tweed real estate shows he still holds a very large amount. Of the property of the late James Watson, auditor of the Tweed ring, \$700,000 remains in the hands of the Trust Company, and can be reached by attachment.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Midland railroad have organized a plan of organization, and issued circulars calling upon the bondholders to join in the organization of the road. They state that the outstanding liabilities of the road are \$34,552,000, and the liabilities of the new company will be \$35,233,000.

The British Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition have sent circulars to 3,000 persons in Great Britain who have taken part in exhibitions and agricultural shows during the last seven years, and also to Chambers of Commerce and heads of municipalities throughout the British Isles. The answers already received indicate that Ireland and the North of England will be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

Gen. James Tilton, who is engaged in surveying the rivers along the line of the Great Western and Atlantic Water route, for the purpose of securing a water communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic ocean, finds that the entire distance of 1,000 miles between Cairo, Ill., and Darien, Ga., 900 are navigable rivers. Only 100 miles of artificial water ways will be required, and there are no engineering difficulties.

The richest men in the House of Commons, says an English paper, are Sir George Elliot, M. P. for North Durham, who made 600,000l. from his collieries in one year, and is also head of an extensive firm of wire-rope manufacturers; Mr. Hermon, a cotton manufacturer and East Indian merchant, who sits for Preston, and has 300,000l. a year; and Mr. Henry Fielden, who has the same income and sits for Blackburn. All three are Conservatives, especially Sir George Elliot, who has risen from a pit boy to being a millionaire baronet.

KNOWLEDGE IS MIGHTY. The deaf and dumb in this country are better and happier. **THE DEAF-MUTE ADVANCE** is thoroughly identified with the deaf and dumb in their Home and Social life. It enters upon the 6th year with 1875. A very good and cheap paper for every mute. Only \$1.00 a year. Address **DEAF-MUTE ADVANCE**, Jacksonville, Illinois.

CLARK PICKENS, General Blacksmith **PARISH, N. Y.** **SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT.** Special attention given to Horse Shoeing and Ox Shoeing. Mr. Pickens has the only convenience for ox shoeing in this vicinity. Terms low. Work well done and no unnecessary delay by waiting, as Mr. Pickens intends to be at his shop constantly. Parish, July 18, 1873.

A large stock of Spring Hats just received at Stone, Robinson & Co.'s. Call and see the styles and prices. 22-3w

Insure your Property WITH MORSE & IRISH, Fire, Life & Accidental Insurance Agents.

Insurance to any amount placed in first-class companies. Satisfaction guaranteed to all who trust their business at this agency. Representing over \$100,000,000 American and English Capital.

COMPANIES
Conn. Mutual Life of Hartford,
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Phoenix Fire of Hartford,
Royal of England,
Watertown Fire of N. Y.
Insurance Co of North America, Phila., Penn.,
Atlas of Hartford,
Agricultural of N. Y.,
N. Y. Central of N. Y.,
Oswego and Phoenix, N. Y.,
Merchants of Providence,
Lancashire of England,
Office first door east of Empire Block.
D. C. MORSE. GEO. W. IRISH.
Mexico, Jan. 15, 1874.

WHERE shall we buy our Summer Clothing is the great and momentous question which is now agitating the public mind. To those uninitiated we would say:

Go where the Salesroom is well Lighted.

Go where every Garment is Guaranteed to fit.

Go where you will find the Largest Assortment.

Go where the Styles are the Newest.

Go to the Well Established Firm of

BECKER BROS.
For your Clothing, Hats and Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, AND Dry Goods.

They keep a large assortment

CARPETS,
AND Oil Cloths,

Which will be sold as cheap as can be bought west of New York.
J. F. BECKER, D. D. BECKER.
Mexico, May 26, 1874.

MEXICO ACADEMY,
Mexico, N. Y.

Offers fine advantages in all the branches usually taught in such institutions.

An earnest effort will be put forth to make this school WORTHY of patronage.

The Expenses are Less

Than in most institutions of this grade.

Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Many students furnish their own provisions, form a club, and hire some suitable person to do their cooking.

Thus Reducing the Price of Board to Actual Cost.

Winter Term of 13 weeks opens Dec. 8, 1874, closes March 5, 1875. All the old teachers are retained. For rooms or further information address

CHAS. E. HAVENS, A. B., Principal.
Or **LEWIS MILLER,**
Mexico, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1874.

Read. Read.
If you want first class

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Go to

Bews & Walton's,

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, and all kinds of Machinery. Brass Casting done to order. Also sole manufacturers of the Monitor Horse Power. Mexico, May 14, 1874.

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CRYSTAL
Save Your Eyes.
Save Your Money.
Save Your Temper
By using Crystal Spectacles. They are Clear! Brilliant! Perfect! Are made from Crystalized Quartz, and highly polished. Made by Focal, they enable the wearer to see perfectly at any distance.
SPECTACLES
For sale by **R. L. ALFRED,** Mexico, N. Y.

HOLBROOK'S Family Liniment,
A Sure and Speedy Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Influenza, Asthma, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Chills, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Bites or Stings of Insects, Soreness or Pains in the Limbs, Feet and Joints, Pleurisy or Pains in the Side, or Pains of any Kind.

HOLBROOK'S Family LINIMENT
Should be used internally for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Diphtheria, Colic, Cramps, Asthma, Influenza, Soreness of Chest or Lungs, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pleurisy or Pains in the Side, &c., &c.

Holbrook's Family Liniment
Should be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns or Scalds, Bruises, Bites or Stings of Insects, Chills, Cuts, Pains in the Limbs, Feet and Joints, Neuralgia, Toothache, &c., &c.

Holbrook's Family Liniment.
Exceeds all other Remedies in the Cure of the following Diseases in Horses and Cattle: Cuts, Bruises, Collar Bells, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, both blood and bone, Sprains, Lameness, Caked Udder, Inflammation, and healing of Sores and Wounds from any cause.

Holbrook's Family Liniment

Is a positive Specific and relieves local Pain more promptly than any other Medicine in use. Testimonials are being constantly received which place its powers in this respect beyond a doubt.

Every Family should have a bottle of Holbrook's Family Liniment at hand, in case of sickness or accident.

Call on your Druggist and get a bottle of Holbrook's Family Liniment.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Prepared by S. K. HOLBROOK, No. 20 North Water Street, Ogdenburg, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Duggists can be supplied by **JOHN C. TAYLOR, Mexico, N. Y.** 14-1y

CALDWELL'S WINE and IRON Bitters
FOR THE CURE OF Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases, LIVER COMPLAINT, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, GENERAL PROSTRATION.
As a Morning Appetizer,
THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.

It absolutely purifies the blood. It specially corrects all morbid changes in the blood. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It improves the appetite, and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

CALDWELL'S COUGH CURE
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

Caldwell's Magnetic Chloroid,
An internal and external remedy.

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FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION! REMOVING Freckles, Eruptions, Sunburn, Roughness, Tan, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart a more transparent, rosy tinge and a pearl like lustre to the complexion. It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

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Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY or FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one preparation; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result.

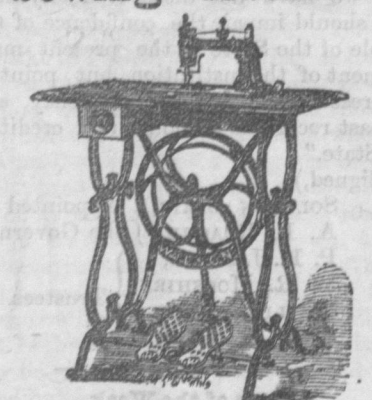
It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

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A New Idea!

WILSON

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FOR 50 Dollars !!

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS,

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Shuttle Sewing Machine!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

The Highest Premium was awarded to it at

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FOR BEING THE

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and doing the largest and best range of work. All other

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Where we have no Agents we will deliver a Machine for the price named above, at the nearest Rail Road Station of Purchasers.

Needles for all Sewing Machines for Sale.

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Send for Circulars, Price List, &c., and Copy of the Wilson Reflector, one of the best Periodicals of the day, devoted to Sewing Machines, Fashions, General News and Miscellany.

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(Seeds! Plants!)
Implements, Fertilizers, etc.
Numbering 176 pages and containing five beautiful colored plates, mailed on receipt of 50 cents.
Catalogue, without plates, free to all.
Peter Henderson & Co.,
35 Cortlandt St.,
NEW YORK.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER

FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

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BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

CORRESPONDENCE.

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